

Xanadu Light: Starting Model

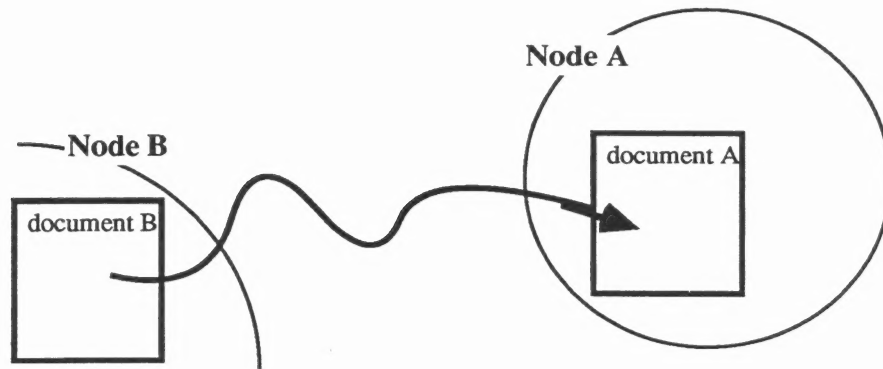
BASIC MODEL

The basic model of a document in Xanadu Light is of owned bytes (text, pictures, video, audio, etc.) and connections.

In this starting model, material is sequential. There is no hyperstructure, there are no overlays. Additions will be made for these at a later time.

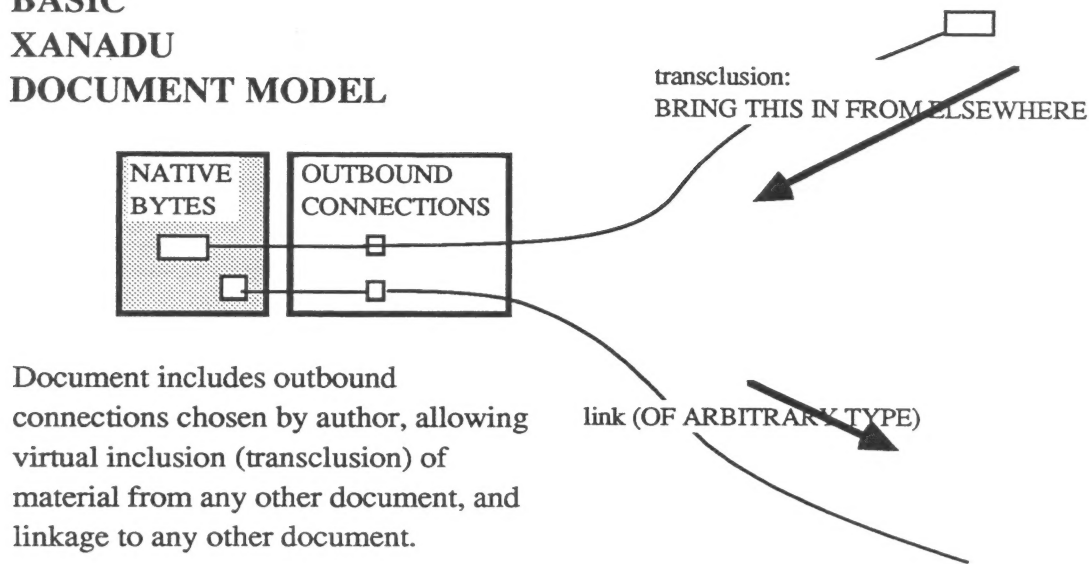
CONNECTIONS

Any document may connect to any other on the network. The document making the connection we call the choosing document.



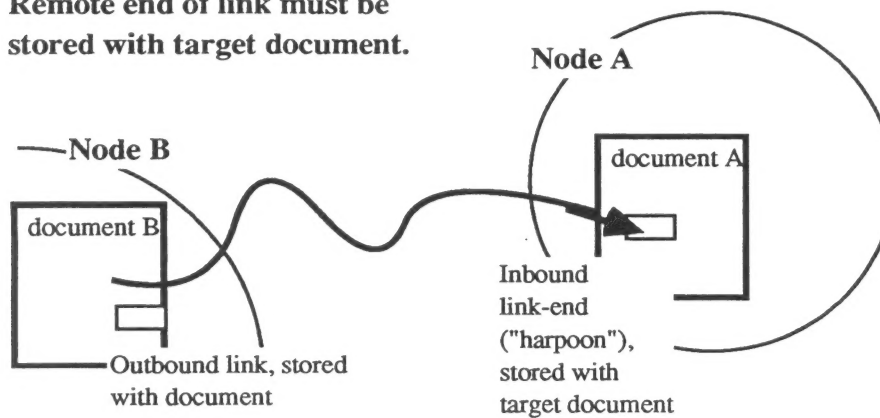
The connections are of two types: transclusions (virtual inclusions from other documents-- "bring this material in here") and links of arbitrary type.

BASIC XANADU DOCUMENT MODEL



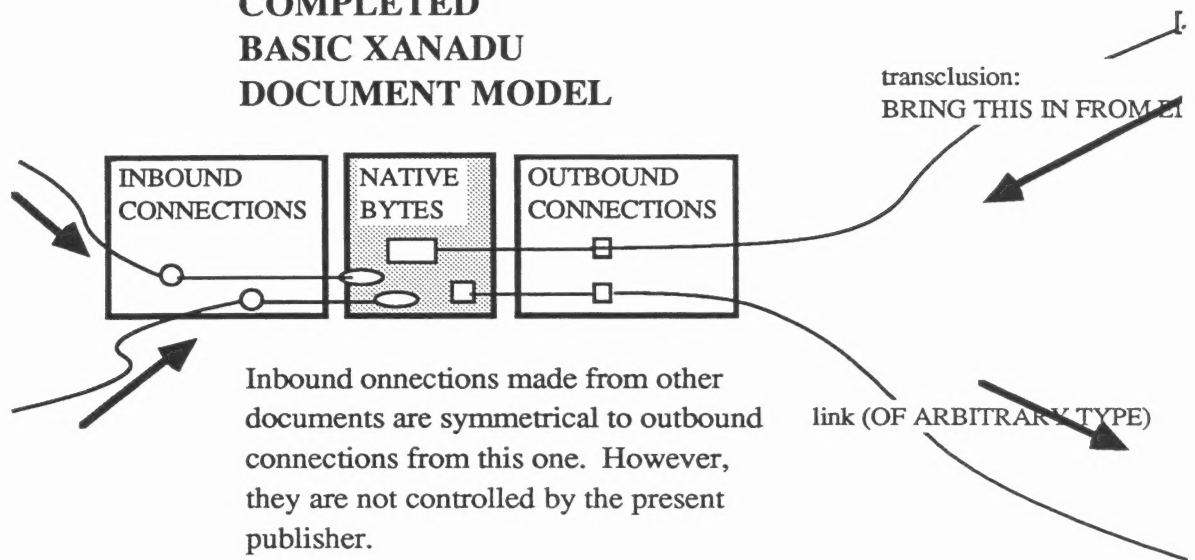
For implementation, however, the document must have local notification of incoming connections. These are maintained with the document in the same node.

Remote end of link must be stored with target document.



This means that local to the document is a registry of inbound connections not under control of the original publisher. Diagrammatically:

COMPLETED BASIC XANADU DOCUMENT MODEL



THE BASIC TABLES

These connections are visible in public tables and may be seen by anybody without logging into the document. Storage costs are borne by the publishers.

Search costs are borne by the users.

BASIC TABLE 1: THE DOCUMENT TABLE

The document table is owned, maintained and controlled by the publisher.

AS REPRESENTED IN PUBLIC DATABASE TABLES--

BASIC DOCUMENT ITSELF (storage paid by publisher)

PIECES OF DOCUMENT (bytes)				OUTBOUND LINKS (transclusions already under "pieces")		
type	owner	royalty	where stored	link type	source bytes	destination bytes (anywhere)

The document table lists its parts, their ownership and cost. This implicitly states the transclusions of the system: the contents of the document are simply listed as its byte pieces, regardless of where they are or who owns them.

The document table also lists outbound links. Transclusions need not be listed separately, as they are implicit in the list of pieces.

BASIC TABLE 2: THE INBOUND TABLE

The table of inbound links is stored with the document to which they point. Each entry (or "harpoon") is generated implicitly by another document's publishing an outbound link or transclusion to this document.

AS REPRESENTED IN PUBLIC DATABASE TABLES--

DOCUMENT'S INBOUND CONNECTIONS or Harpoons

(stored with the document; storage paid by OTHER publishers)

INBOUND LINKS AND TRANSCLUSIONS			
link type or transclusion	owner	choosing addresses (anywhere)	bytes connected to here

The publisher of this document does not pay for this table, since it is not under this publisher's control. The payment is by the several contributing publishers who created the outbound links that became these inbound connectors.

BARNACLES

For immediate delivery of quoted material, a publisher may choose to store a portion of the document being quoted with the new document. This is permitted within the system. The publisher pays for the additional accessibility of the other document. It still

remains the property of the original publisher, and remands royalty to that original publisher.

UNFURLMENT AND HEADER INFORMATION

Delivery of bytes from different formats will be more or less convenient; unpacking or processing these bytes for addressability we call "unfurlment."

Header information normally stored at the beginning of the file, and necessary to used part of it, must be sent along in parallel with the bytes. This is part of the Receipt Token delivered with the bytes.

Additional costs associated with unfurlment and other file complexities are borne by the purchaser.